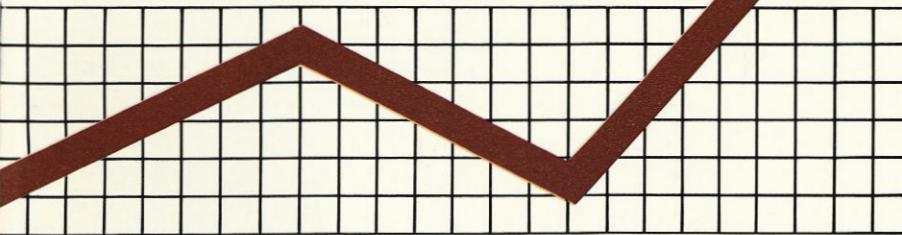


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# 1986 INCOME DISTRIBUTION SURVEY

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## 1986 INCOME DISTRIBUTION SURVEY, QUEENSLAND

PHONE INQUIRIES	For more information about these statistics please contact Terry O'Hagan on Brisbane (07) 222 6049. For other inquiries, including copies of publications, please contact Information Services on Brisbane (07) 222 6351.
MAIL INQUIRIES	Please write to Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), G.P.O. Box 9817, Brisbane, Q. 4001.

### CONTENTS

		<i>Page</i>
Explanatory Notes	2,3	
Summary of Findings	4-7	
Glossary	18,19	
Technical Notes	20,21	
Maps: Labour Force Regions, Queensland	22	
Labour Force Regions, Brisbane Statistical Division	23	

*Diagram*

1	All Income Units: Average Gross Annual Income by Gross Annual Income Decile, Queensland, 1985-86	4
2	All Income Units and One-parent Income Units: Income Share by Income Decile, Queensland, 1985-86	5
3	All Income Units: Principal Source of Average Gross Annual Income by Type of Income Unit, Queensland, 1985-86	6
4	Persons With Earned Income: Average Gross Annual Earned Income by Labour Force Participation, Queensland, 1985-86	7
5	All Income Units: Average Gross Annual Income by Labour Force Region, Queensland, 1985-86	7

*Table*

### SECTION 1. ALL INCOME UNITS

1	Gross Annual Income Unit Decile Group by Selected Characteristics, Queensland, 1985-86	8
2	Proportion of Income Share for Gross Annual Income Unit Decile Group by Type of Income Unit, Queensland and Australia, 1985-86	9
3	Proportion of Income Units in Each Income Group by Type of Income Unit, Queensland and Australia, 1985-86	10
4	Principal Source of Gross Annual Income by Type of Income Unit, Queensland, 1985-86	11
5	Percentage Contribution of Government Pensions and Benefits to Gross Annual Income by Type of Income Unit, Queensland, 1985-86	12

### SECTION 2. PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME

6	Gross Annual Earned Income Decile Group by Selected Characteristics, Queensland, 1985-86	13
7	Labour Force Participation by Sex, Queensland, 1985-86	14
8	Full-year, Full-time Workers: Proportion of Income Share by Gross Annual Earned Income Decile Group, Queensland, 1985-86	14

### SECTION 3. SELECTED INCOME TYPES

9	Married Couple Income Units: Gross Weekly Income by Labour Force Participation and Number of Dependent Children, Queensland, September to December 1986	15
10	One-parent Income Units: Gross Weekly Income by Labour Force Participation and Number of Dependent Children, Queensland, September to December 1986	15
11	One-person Income Units: Gross Weekly Income by Labour Force Participation, Queensland, September to December 1986	16

### SECTION 4. REGIONAL DATA

12	All Income Units: Gross Annual Income Characteristics by Queensland Labour Force Region and Australia, 1985-86	17
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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This publication presents Queensland data from the 1986 Income Distribution Survey.

### **Scope**

#### *Dwellings*

2. The survey covered both private and special dwellings. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. Special dwellings are hotels, boarding houses, construction camps, caravan parks etc.

#### *Persons*

3. The survey included all persons aged 15 years or over except:

- (a) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (b) overseas residents in Australia;
- (c) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
- (d) persons who migrated to Australia after 30 June 1986 and
- (e) students in boarding schools and residents of institutions such as hospitals and sanatoria, and inmates of gaols, reformatories etc.

### **Survey Design**

4. The survey was based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and special dwellings. Survey results are based on 1,401 urban and rural responding households in Queensland. The number of responding households in Australia was 8,189.

### **Data collection method**

5. The survey was conducted throughout Australia in the period September to December 1986. The information was obtained by trained interviewers in a personal interview conducted with each resident aged 15 years or over in the selected dwelling.

6. Respondents were asked to refer to personal records such as taxation assessment or return forms, group certificates, pay slips etc. to enhance the accuracy of the data.

7. Persons with income from their own business who did not know their annual income were asked if the interviewers could call back when their records were available. Call-backs were made in February to March 1987.

8. *Regions* are those used for labour force regional estimates and are based on statistical divisions so that the total population size is above 200,000. Maps delineating the regions are included on pages 22 and 23.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

9. The estimates provided in this publication are subject to two types of error.

#### *Sampling error*

10. This is the difference which would be expected between the estimate and the corresponding figure that would have been obtained from a collection based on the whole population, using the same questionnaires and procedures. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). In this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30 per cent are preceded by \*. A discussion of sampling error and details for calculating the relative standard error for selected estimates in this publication are included in the Technical Notes on pages 20 and 21.

#### *Non-sampling error*

11. These errors can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete enumeration, and are usually referred to as non-sampling errors. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

- (a) inability to obtain comprehensive data from all persons included in the sample. These errors arise because of differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
- (b) errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of what data are required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and
- (c) errors arising during processing of the survey data. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding and data recording.

12. Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection. However, every effort was made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by careful questionnaire design, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, asking respondents to refer to records wherever possible and extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

### **Interpretation of results**

13. As the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. In addition, estimates are subject to reporting errors. Although some respondents referred to their records, in many cases the answers to the questions on income were based on memory. Some understatement in the estimates may be expected because of imperfect recall or misunderstanding, particularly of minor sources of income.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES - *continued*

14. For a number of reasons income received by a person does not necessarily reflect his or her living standard. Gifts and donations – for example those made by relatives or charities – were not counted as income even though in many cases they may have been an important means of support. Some people may have chosen to live off savings. Others have received benefits not involving direct cash payments, e.g. employment benefits of various kinds.

15. For certain persons, annual income as measured in this survey may not reflect actual circumstances over the period. Such persons are of two types:

- (a) persons not in a position to receive income as defined for the full period (e.g. migrants who arrived part way through the period) and
- (b) persons who may have been dependants at some time during the period but were not at time of interview. In this case, attributes measured at time of interview (e.g. marital status, school attendance) are not appropriate variables by which to classify annual income.

16. Consequently, the following persons have been excluded from tables on annual income of individuals and, where such a person was the head or spouse of an income unit, these units have also been excluded from tables on annual income:

- (a) females who changed marital status after 30 June 1985;
- (b) persons aged 15 to 20 years who attended school full-time for part of the 1985-86 financial year;
- (c) persons aged 15 to 20 years who were attending school full-time at the time of interview;
- (d) persons who migrated to Australia during 1985-86;
- (e) persons who migrated to Australia after 30 June 1986;
- (f) Australians who were overseas for more than 12 weeks during 1985-86 but not for the full year and worked during that time for a non-Australian business and
- (g) Australians who were overseas for the full 12 months during 1985-86.

With the exception of (c), (e) and (g), persons and income units described above are included in analysis of current weekly income.

17. For both annual and current income, income units which had zero income have been excluded from tables.

### Related Publications

18. Users may wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

- 1986 Income Distribution Survey, Income Units, Australia* (6523.0) \$12.50
- 1986 Income Distribution Survey, Australia - Preliminary Results* (6545.0) free
- 1986 Income Distribution Survey, Persons with Earned Income, Australia* (6546.0) \$8.50

19. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Catalogue No. 1101.0) and those produced by the Queensland Office are listed in the *List of Publications* (Catalogue No. 1101.3). A *Publications Advice* (Catalogue No. 1105.0) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays, which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS Office.

### Unpublished Statistics

20. The ABS can also make available certain statistics of this survey which are not published. Where it is not practicable to provide the required statistics by telephone, they may be available in other forms such as photocopy, computer printout or clerically extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished statistics in these forms.

21. For further information on these unpublished statistics contact Terry O'Hagan by telephoning Brisbane (07) 222 6049 or write to Information Services at the address above.

### Symbols and Other Usages

n.a. Not available.

— Nil or less than half the final digit shown.

\* Estimate is subject to a relative standard error of more than 30 per cent. (See Technical Notes on pages 20 and 21).

22. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

**IVAN KING**  
**ACTING DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH**  
**STATISTICIAN**

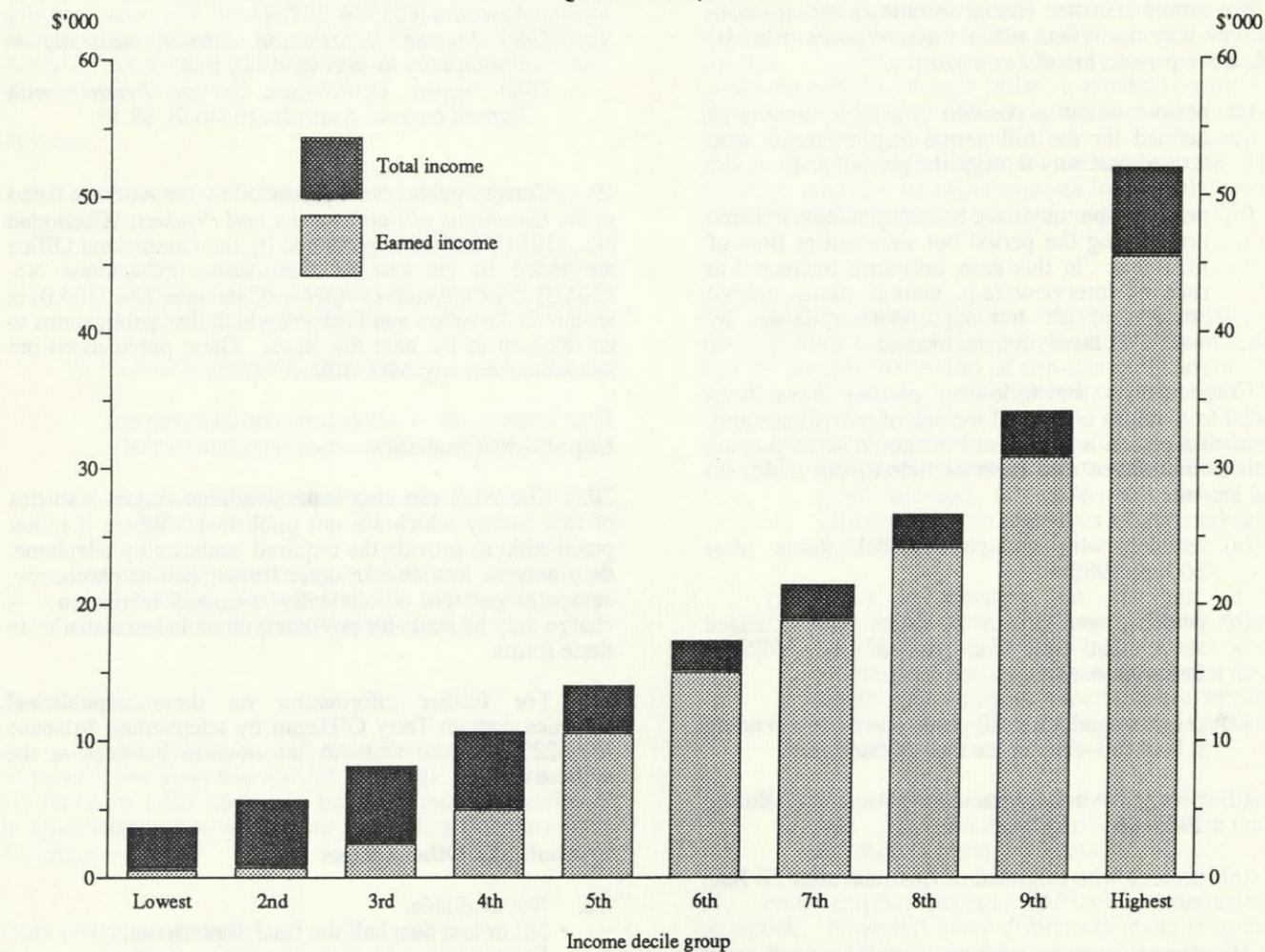
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20 June 1989

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 1985-86 average gross annual income for all Queensland income units was \$19,540. Married couple income units had an annual income of \$26,520 compared to \$12,260 for one-parent units and \$12,110 for one-person units.

The average gross annual income for the lowest decile was \$3,820 compared to \$52,160 for the highest decile.

**DIAGRAM 1 - ALL INCOME UNITS: AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL INCOME BY GROSS ANNUAL INCOME DECILE,  
QUEENSLAND, 1985-86**



Earned income (i.e. income from wages and salaries or own business, trade or profession) as a proportion of total income is significantly different, not unexpectedly, for the lower deciles as compared to the higher deciles. In the lowest decile, 68.4 per cent of income units received their principal source of income from government pensions and benefits, as did 85.4 per cent of income units in the second lowest decile. The principal sources of income in the highest decile were wages and salaries (82.8 per cent) and own business, trade or profession (12.5 per cent).

Most income units in the lowest decile were one-person units (79 per cent) while married couple units with dependent children formed the majority in the highest decile (59.4 per cent).

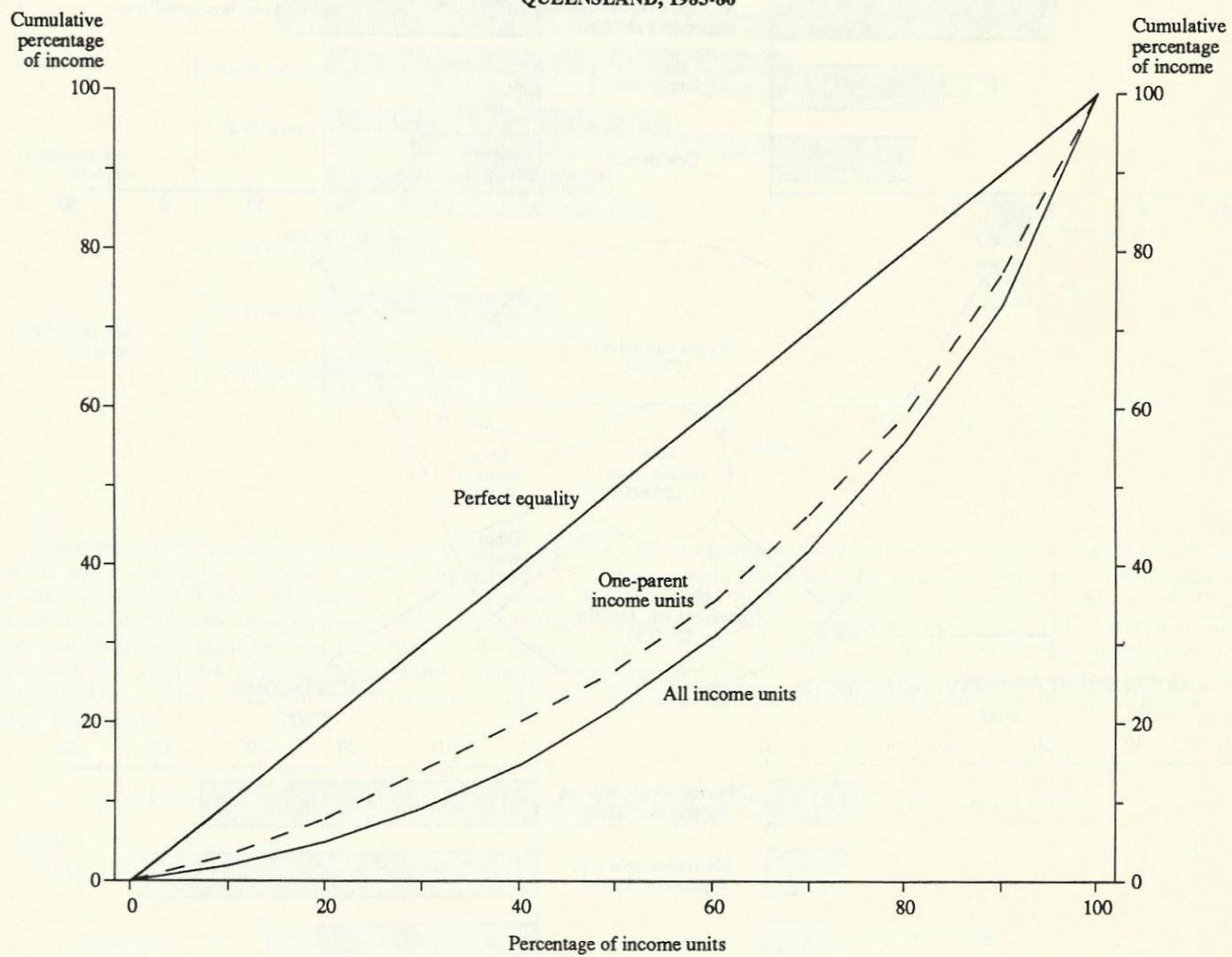
Those Queensland income units which constituted the bottom 10 per cent (lowest decile) received only 1.9 per cent of total income while the top 10 per cent (highest decile) received 26.8 per cent of total income. Respective percentages for the equivalent Australian deciles were 1.9 per cent and 28.3 per cent.

This inequality is reflected in Diagram 2, the Lorenz Curve, which shows the distribution of income. The curve is derived by arranging the decile groups in ascending order and plotting the cumulative percentage of income.

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – *continued*

The more homogeneous the population group the less inequality there is. The Lorenz Curve for one-parent income units is significantly closer to the perfect equality line.

**DIAGRAM 2 · ALL INCOME UNITS AND ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: INCOME SHARE BY INCOME DECILE,  
QUEENSLAND, 1985-86**



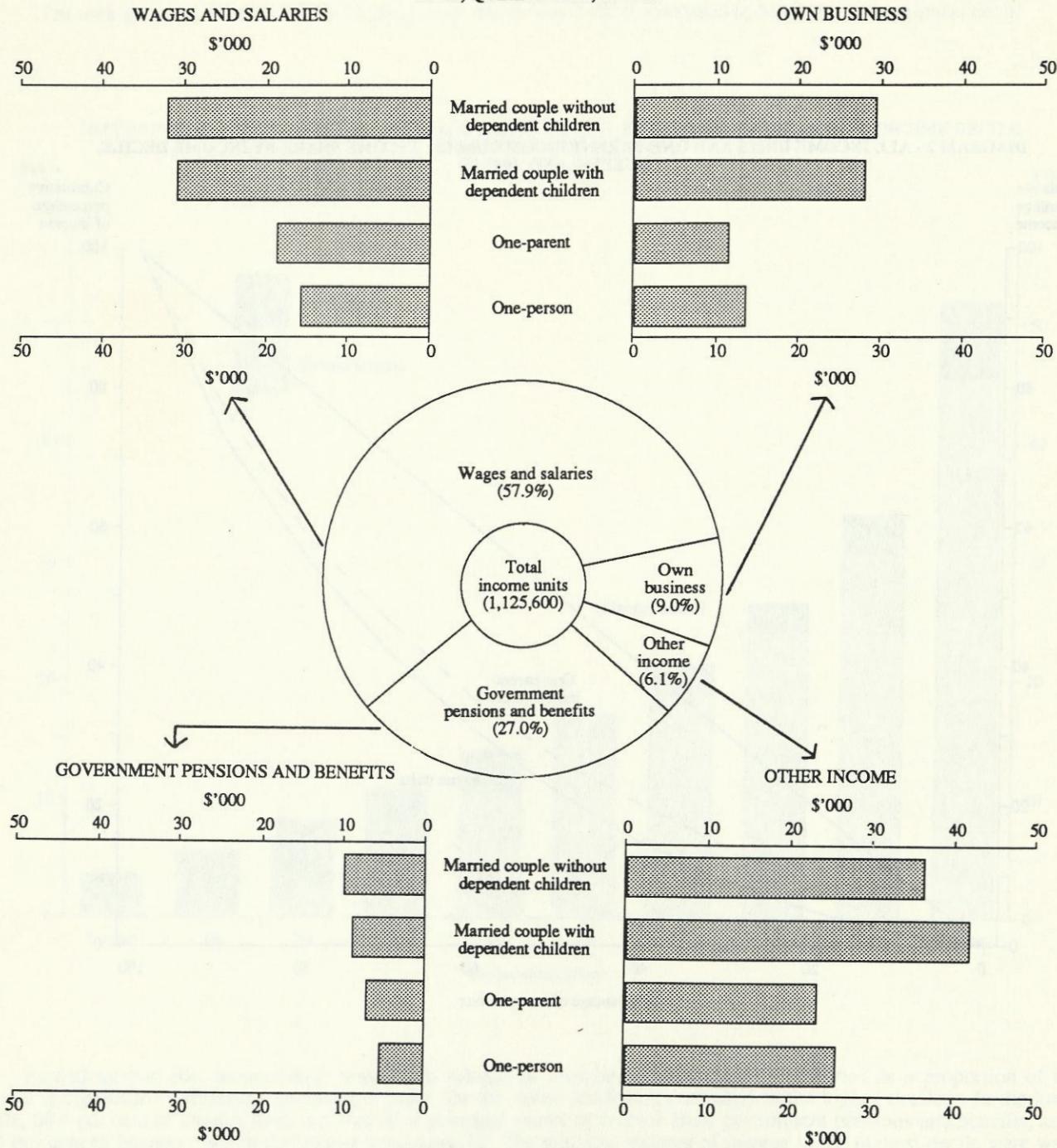
Approximately 58 per cent of all income units received their principal source of income from wages and salaries and a further 9 per cent from their own business, trade or profession. A significant number of income units (over 25 per cent) had a principal source of income of government pensions and benefits.

Average gross annual income varied according to the principal source of income and type of income unit. Of the income units whose principal source of income was wages and salaries, married couples without dependent children had the highest average income of \$32,270. Within this population group, the highest average income (\$37,610) was for income units where the husband was aged 25 to 44 years. One-parent and one-person income units had average incomes of \$18,990 and \$16,050, respectively.

On the other hand, the average income of units whose principal source of income was government pensions and benefits was much lower. Married couples without dependent children had an average income of \$10,150, higher than those with dependent children (\$9,080). Average incomes of one-parent and one-person units were \$7,290 and \$5,560 respectively. The highest average income for one-person units was \$5,970 in the 65 years and over age group.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - *continued*

DIAGRAM 3 - ALL INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86

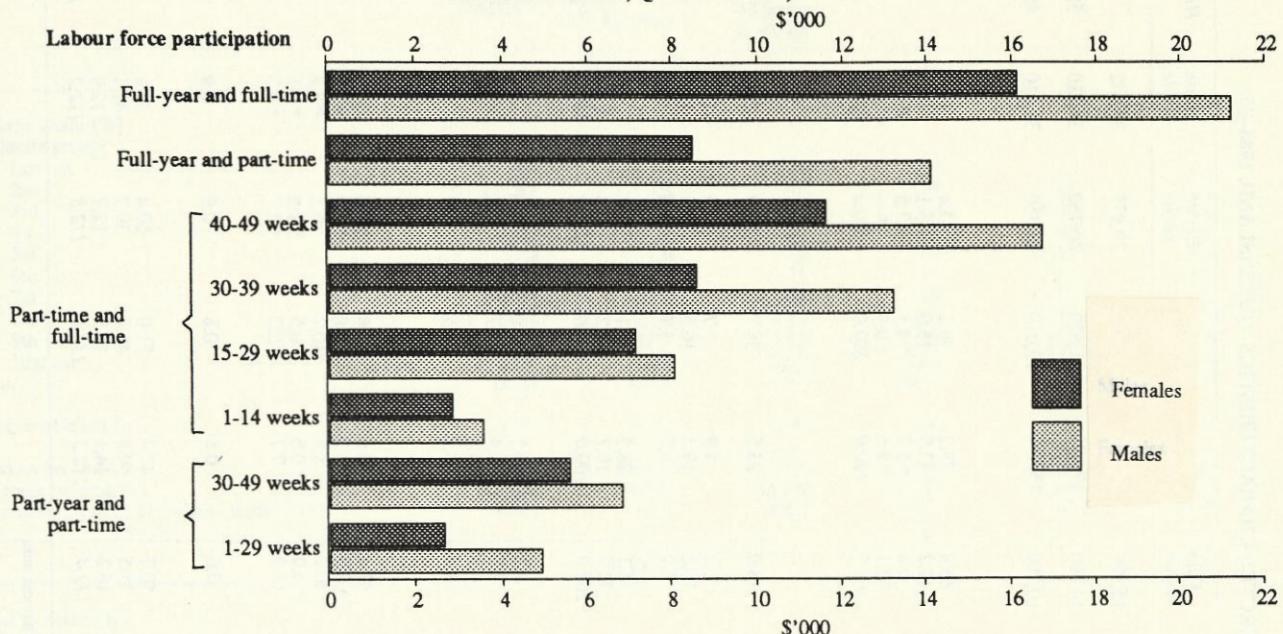


In 1985-86, a total of 1,119,900 persons received an average of \$16,000 in gross annual earned income. The majority, 680,100 or 60.7 per cent, of these persons were male. Of the remainder, 302,900 were married females and 136,900 were non-married females. The average earned income for males was \$19,150, only \$10,650 for married females and \$12,230 for non-married females. Those with the highest average earned income were full-year, full-time male workers with \$21,280.

The difference between average earned income for males and females is explained partly by a higher percentage of males (79.2 per cent) compared to 45.9 per cent of females being full-year, full-time workers, although the average earned income for males exceeded that for females in all categories of full-time and part-time employment. The survey of average weekly earnings conducted by the ABS shows that one of the reasons for this is that overtime payments for males are higher (see the ABS publication *Average Earnings and Hours of Employment*, Catalogue No. 6304.0).

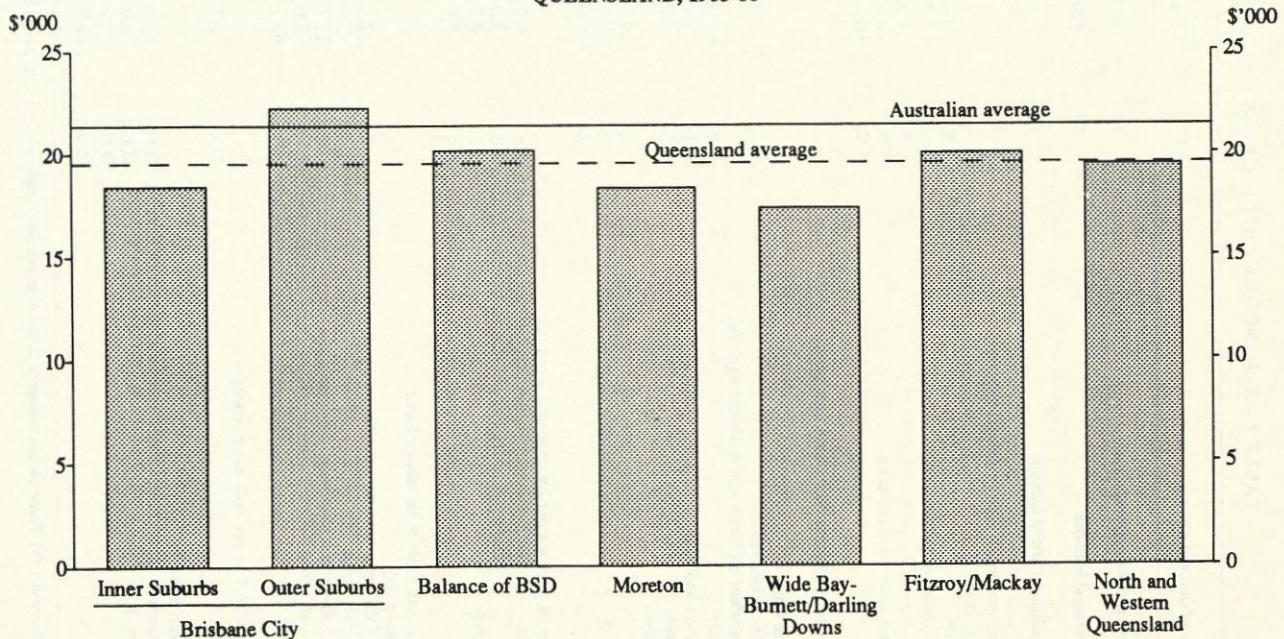
### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – *continued*

**DIAGRAM 4 - PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME: AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86**



Average gross annual income for Queensland was \$19,540 compared with \$21,340 for Australia. Within Queensland there is some degree of variance between the regions. The region with the lowest income was Wide Bay-Burnett/Darling Downs with \$17,460 while Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) had the highest (\$20,330). Variations within the BSD also occurred, with the inner suburbs much lower than the outer suburbs, \$18,540 compared with \$22,390. This difference can be explained to some extent by characteristics of the income units as shown in Table 13. Outer suburbs had an average of 1.5 persons in the 15 to 64 years age group while inner suburbs averaged only 1.1 persons in the same age group. In the outer suburbs 60.6 per cent of persons were full-year, full-time workers while the corresponding ratio for the inner suburbs was only 48 per cent.

**DIAGRAM 5 - ALL INCOME UNITS: AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE REGION, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86**



## SECTION 1. ALL INCOME UNITS

TABLE 1 – ALL INCOME UNITS: GROSS ANNUAL INCOME UNIT DECILE GROUP BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, QUEENSLAND, 1985–86

Characteristics of income units	Unit	Lowest 10 %	Second decile	Third decile	Fourth decile	Fifth decile	Sixth decile	Seventh decile	Eighth decile	Ninth decile	Highest 10 %	Total
Upper boundary of decile group	\$	5,300	6,880	9,420	12,313	15,994	19,102	24,008	29,935	38,442	n.a.	n.a.
Average gross annual income	\$	3,820	5,860	8,320	10,820	14,200	17,490	21,620	26,760	34,310	52,160	19,540
Average gross annual earned income	\$	710	810	2,640	5,110	10,760	15,190	19,010	24,350	31,010	45,700	15,540
Proportion of income units with principal source of gross income being												
Wages or salary	%	14.6	11.2	30.6	38.8	66.9	78.2	79.1	87.4	89.7	82.8	57.9
Own business, trade or profession	%	* 5.7	* 2.4	* 4.0	8.7	11.2	13.9	15.9	9.1	6.5	12.5	9.0
Other private income	%	11.3	* 1.1	7.6	9.5	9.8	* 5.2	* 4.1	* 3.5	* 3.8	* 4.7	6.1
Government pensions and benefits	%	68.4	85.4	57.8	43.0	12.1	* 2.6	* 0.9	*	*	*	27.0
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of income units with income unit type being												
Married couple units												
With dependent children	%	8.4	* 1.2	* 4.8	15.4	18.0	23.5	38.7	53.9	50.8	59.4	27.4
Without dependent children and husband aged (a)												
15 – 44 years	%	* 0.6	* 0.6	* 0.6	* 1.2	3.3	4.9	3.7	6.5	17.7	17.5	5.7
45 – 64 years and over	%	8.9	* —	34.4	32.1	16.8	19.8	16.5	17.5	19.2	19.7	18.5
One-parent units	%	* 3.2	6.3	12.0	6.1	* 3.2	4.5	3.7	3.0	0.6	0.5	4.3
One-person units												
Male	%	39.9	26.5	21.5	27.7	35.1	28.5	30.1	12.3	8.7	* 2.9	23.3
Female	%	39.1	65.4	26.7	17.5	23.7	18.7	7.3	6.8	* 2.9	*	20.8
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of persons per income unit aged (a)	No.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5
Under 15 years	No.	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4
15 – 64 years	No.	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.2
65 years and over	No.	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.1
Number of income units in												
Metropolitan areas	'000	45.0	56.0	52.8	55.7	50.7	47.4	51.0	60.4	58.1	56.3	533.5
Other urban areas	'000	46.0	49.5	46.1	43.9	45.5	50.8	46.4	39.7	41.1	40.3	449.5
Rural areas	'000	20.9	7.8	13.5	13.2	16.2	14.1	15.2	12.7	12.9	16.2	142.6
<i>Total</i>	'000	111.9	113.3	112.5	112.7	112.4	112.3	112.6	112.8	112.2	112.9	1,125.6

(a) At time of interview. (b) Participation relates to husband in married couple income unit, parent in one-parent income unit, and person in one-person income unit.

TABLE 2 - ALL INCOME UNITS: PROPORTION OF INCOME SHARE FOR GROSS ANNUAL INCOME UNIT DECILE GROUP BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1985-86

Particulars	Married couple income units						
	With dependent children	Without dependent children and husband aged (a)		Total	One-parent income units	One-person income units	All income units
		15-44 years	45 years and over				
QUEENSLAND							
Income share (%)							
Decile group							
Lowest	2.7	* 3.1	* 2.9	2.5	* 3.2	2.7	1.9
2nd	5.1	* 4.8	4.5	3.9	* 4.6	4.2	3.0
3rd	6.5	* 6.8	4.8	5.4	* 6.2	4.6	4.3
4th	7.9	* 7.7	5.7	6.9	* 6.2	5.3	5.5
5th	8.8	* 9.0	7.0	8.4	* 6.5	6.9	7.3
6th	9.8	* 10.3	7.9	9.9	* 8.6	8.9	8.9
7th	11.1	11.0	10.4	11.4	* 11.2	11.6	11.1
8th	12.9	12.1	12.7	13.2	* 12.6	13.5	13.7
9th	14.8	12.5	17.3	15.5	18.3	16.6	17.5
Highest	20.5	22.8	26.9	22.8	22.6	25.8	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient (b)	0.28	0.27	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.40
Median income (\$)	26,740	33,580	15,970	24,460	9,500	9,470	15,930
Average income (\$)	28,820	34,790	20,570	26,520	12,260	12,110	19,540
Estimated number of income units ('000)	308.3	63.9	208.1	580.3	48.5	496.7	1,125.6
AUSTRALIA							
Income share (%)							
Decile group							
Lowest	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9
2nd	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.6	4.6	3.9	2.8
3rd	6.4	7.0	4.4	5.1	5.5	4.3	4.1
4th	7.5	8.5	5.0	6.8	6.1	5.2	5.4
5th	8.5	9.4	6.3	8.3	6.8	7.0	7.0
6th	9.6	10.2	8.1	9.7	7.7	9.2	8.9
7th	10.6	11.1	10.3	11.1	9.5	11.3	11.0
8th	12.1	12.5	13.1	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.6
9th	14.1	14.3	16.6	15.2	17.0	16.6	17.0
Highest	23.7	18.6	29.3	24.9	27.5	26.5	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient (b)	0.30	0.24	0.40	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.41
Median income (\$)	29,020	35,760	15,940	26,160	8,660	10,850	16,930
Average income (\$)	32,090	36,610	22,510	29,030	12,140	13,310	21,340
Estimated number of income units ('000)	1,898.5	362.9	1,315.3	3,576.7	259.3	3,130.9	6,966.9

(a) At time of interview. (b) See Glossary on page 18 for definition.

TABLE 3 - ALL INCOME UNITS: PROPORTION OF INCOME UNITS IN EACH INCOME GROUP BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT,  
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1985-86

Gross annual income (\$)	Married couple income units		One-parent income units		One-person income units	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
1 - 2,499	3.2	2.1	5.8	9.9	2.8	2.7
2,500 - 4,999					9.8	9.3
5,000 - 7,499	*1.0	1.3	27.6	24.7	29.1	26.1
7,500 - 9,999	9.3	9.9	17.9	24.0	10.2	9.2
10,000 - 12,499	8.2	7.7	19.0	15.4	8.6	8.4
12,500 - 14,999	4.9	4.5			9.0	9.0
15,000 - 17,499	5.9	4.9	15.7	9.9	9.0	8.5
17,500 - 19,999	6.7	5.2			6.8	7.4
20,000 - 22,499	5.4	5.8			7.6	9.1
22,500 - 24,999	7.0	5.8				
25,000 - 27,499	6.9	6.4			3.8	5.1
27,500 - 29,999	5.6	5.7				
30,000 - 32,499	5.3	6.1			1.5	2.4
32,500 - 34,999	4.6	5.8	14.0	16.0	*1.1	1.3
35,000 - 39,999	8.9	8.8				
40,000 - 44,999	6.8	6.4				
45,000 - 49,999	4.4	4.3				
50,000 - 59,999	2.8	4.5			*0.6	1.5
60,000 - 69,999	*0.9	2.3				
70,000 and over	2.1	2.7				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income	24,460	26,160	9,500	8,660	9,470	10,850
Average income	26,520	29,030	12,260	12,140	12,110	13,310

TABLE 4 - ALL INCOME UNITS: PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF GROSS ANNUAL INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, QUEENSLAND,  
1985-86

Type of income unit	Wages or salary	Own business, trade or profession	Superannuation	Other private income	Government pensions and benefits	Total
INCOME UNITS ('000)						
<b>Married couple income unit</b>						
Without dependent children and husband aged (a)						
15 - 24 years	9.7	* —	* —	* —	* 1.3	11.0
25 - 44 years	42.7	8.3	* —	* 2.0	* —	52.9
45 - 64 years	69.5	18.8	* 4.7	14.7	23.0	130.8
65 years and over	7.2	* 4.2	* 1.7	7.0	57.2	77.4
With dependent children						
One dependent child	82.5	10.8	* 0.6	* 3.2	* 4.7	101.7
Two dependent children	92.8	16.2	* —	* 2.7	9.2	120.9
Three dependent children	58.5	16.7	* —	* 0.6	10.0	85.7
<b>One-parent income unit</b>						
One dependent child	12.3	* —	* —	* —	14.5	26.8
Two or more dependent children	7.0	* 1.5	* 0.7	* 2.1	10.3	21.7
<b>One-person income units aged (a)</b>						
15 - 24 years	157.1	* 6.2	* —	* 5.1	33.3	201.7
25 - 44 years	89.7	11.9	* —	* 2.8	15.5	119.9
45 - 64 years	22.4	* 4.8	* 1.1	8.1	30.7	67.1
65 years and over	* 0.6	* 1.8	* 2.4	8.6	94.6	108.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>651.9</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>304.3</b>	<b>1,125.6</b>
AVERAGE INCOME (\$)						
<b>Married couple income unit</b>						
Without dependent children and husband aged (a)						
15 - 24 years	31,280	* —	* —	* —	* 11,520	28,990
25 - 44 years	37,610	27,600	* —	* 36,230	* —	35,990
45 - 64 years	29,550	31,760	* 15,730	18,650	9,550	24,630
65 years and over	* 28,190	* 21,860	* 14,600	* 20,900	10,370	13,700
With dependent children						
One dependent child	30,500	32,130	* 15,750	* 34,200	* 4,680	29,510
Two dependent children	31,800	22,930	* —	* 19,220	9,960	28,670
Three dependent children	30,780	30,430	* —	* 14,080	10,340	28,220
<b>One-parent income unit</b>						
One dependent child	17,960	* —	* —	* —	6,800	11,910
Two or more dependent children	* 20,800	* 11,450	* 14,440	* 9,070	7,990	12,680
<b>One-person income units aged (a)</b>						
15 - 24 years	12,770	* 14,910	* —	* 9,800	4,220	11,350
25 - 44 years	20,290	13,620	* —	* 11,780	5,870	17,570
45 - 64 years	21,940	* 14,670	* 11,320	19,720	5,630	13,520
65 years and over	* 17,720	* 5,650	* 12,660	10,940	5,970	6,580
<b>All income units</b>	<b>24,740</b>	<b>24,670</b>	<b>14,390</b>	<b>17,890</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>19,540</b>

(a) At time of interview.

TABLE 5 - ALL INCOME UNITS: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND BENEFITS TO GROSS ANNUAL INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86

Type of income unit	Nil and less than 1%	1 and less than 20%	20 and less than 50%	50 and less than 90%	90% and over	Total
INCOME UNITS ('000)						
<b>Married couple income unit</b>						
Without dependent children and husband aged (a)						
15 - 24 years	7.9	* 0.7	* 1.2	* 1.3	* —	11.0
25 - 44 years	51.0	* 1.9	* —	* —	* —	52.9
45 - 64 years	89.1	12.7	* 6.8	8.4	13.9	130.8
65 years and over	7.3	7.2	* 6.2	26.2	30.5	77.4
With dependent children						
One dependent child	* 6.8	87.6	* 2.5	* 2.1	* 2.7	101.7
Two dependent children	* —	107.1	* 4.6	* 3.2	* 6.0	120.9
Three or more dependent children	* —	67.7	7.4	* 4.9	* 5.7	85.7
<b>One-parent income units</b>						
One dependent child	* 1.9	8.5	* 2.0	* 4.0	10.5	26.8
Two or more dependent children	* 1.4	* 6.4	* 4.3	* 2.0	7.7	21.7
<b>One-person income units aged (a)</b>						
15 - 24 years	136.8	22.8	9.4	10.0	22.6	201.7
25 - 44 years	89.2	13.1	* 2.1	* 3.3	12.2	119.9
45 - 64 years	30.5	* 2.7	* 3.1	8.0	22.7	67.1
65 years and over	* 6.1	* 1.9	* 5.5	23.5	71.1	108.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>427.9</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>1,125.6</b>
AVERAGE INCOME (\$)						
<b>Married couple income units</b>						
Without dependent children and husband aged (a)						
15 - 24 years	35,050	* 17,230	* 14,120	* 11,520	* —	28,990
25 - 44 years	36,570	* 20,760	* —	* —	* —	35,990
45 - 64 years	29,420	23,100	* 14,750	10,410	8,660	24,630
65 years and over	* 24,040	* 26,430	* 17,760	11,300	9,460	13,700
With dependent children						
One dependent child	* 28,310	31,280	* 17,570	* 7,590	* 2,430	29,510
Two dependent children	* —	30,980	* 12,250	* 12,270	* 8,730	28,670
Three or more dependent children	* —	32,470	14,570	* 11,820	* 9,760	28,220
<b>One-parent income units</b>						
One dependent child	* 21,350	18,750	* 11,390	* 7,070	6,690	11,910
Two or more dependent children	* 19,520	* 19,940	* 11,170	* 9,010	7,170	12,680
<b>One-person income units aged (a)</b>						
15 - 24 years	13,520	10,220	7,230	5,060	3,870	11,350
25 - 44 years	20,280	14,030	* 11,030	* 7,680	5,370	17,570
45 - 64 years	21,680	* 12,300	* 12,410	6,760	5,240	13,520
65 years and over	* 12,400	* 11,220	* 9,080	6,910	5,660	6,580
<b>All income units</b>	<b>22,410</b>	<b>28,070</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>19,540</b>

(a) At time of interview.

## SECTION 2. PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME

TABLE 6 – PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME: GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME DECILE GROUP BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, QUEENSLAND, 1985–86

Characteristics of persons with earned income	Unit	Gross annual earned income decile										All persons with earned income
		Lowest 10 %	Second decile	Third decile	Fourth decile	Fifth decile	Sixth decile	Seventh decile	Eighth decile	Ninth decile	Highest 10 %	
Upper boundary of decile group	\$	2,985	5,992	8,747	12,000	14,500	16,391	18,727	22,345	27,266	n.a.	n.a.
Average gross annual earned income	\$	1,670	4,790	7,980	11,230	14,120	16,220	18,440	21,550	25,600	38,340	16,000
Proportion of persons with principal source of earned income being	%	75.7	71.1	76.1	80.2	81.6	91.8	89.3	92.0	96.1	90.9	84.5
Wages or salary	%	24.3	28.9	23.9	19.8	18.4	8.2	10.7	8.0	* 3.9	9.1	15.5
Own business, trade or profession	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons aged (a)	%											
15–24 years	%	27.8	23.7	34.0	33.1	30.0	28.0	14.0	14.1	* 2.1	* 3.7	21.0
25–34 years	%	21.6	28.4	22.2	24.3	22.7	29.8	38.2	35.7	36.1	24.8	28.4
35–44 years	%	26.2	15.8	23.0	21.5	26.3	17.5	22.1	21.4	36.7	43.3	25.4
45–54 years	%	10.2	19.9	14.5	16.0	13.0	11.8	20.2	19.0	15.6	16.0	15.6
55–64 years	%	10.6	8.0	* 4.2	* 4.5	* 4.7	11.8	* 5.4	9.4	9.0	11.7	7.9
65 years and over	%	* 3.6	* 4.2	* 2.0	* 0.5	* 3.5	* 1.1	* —	* 0.5	* 0.5	* 0.6	1.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons who were	%											
Male	%	31.8	39.4	46.1	49.9	50.5	62.8	72.2	80.1	85.7	88.7	60.7
Female	%	68.2	60.6	53.9	50.1	49.5	37.2	27.8	19.9	14.3	11.3	39.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of persons with labour force participation being	%											
Full-year and full-time	%	17.7	23.9	35.3	50.0	72.4	90.2	85.0	95.6	95.4	95.1	66.1
Full-year and part-time	%	20.8	23.8	27.1	21.7	14.5	* 3.4	* 2.2	* 1.6	* 1.2	* 3.1	11.9
Part-year and full-time	%	23.6	27.4	23.6	23.2	11.3	6.4	11.5	* 2.8	* 3.4	* 1.8	13.5
Part-year and part-time	%	37.9	24.9	13.9	* 5.1	* 1.7	* —	* 1.3	* —	* —	* —	8.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons in	'000											
Metropolitan areas	'000	46.8	48.8	46.8	45.0	56.1	53.7	56.3	58.6	57.7	59.8	529.8
Other urban areas	'000	41.4	39.9	49.9	48.6	39.4	46.0	37.3	40.4	43.2	39.7	425.8
Rural areas	'000	23.6	23.6	15.1	18.0	17.1	11.8	16.0	15.5	10.8	12.7	164.3
Total	'000	111.8	112.4	111.8	111.7	112.6	111.5	109.6	114.6	111.7	112.2	1,119.9

(a) At time of interview.

TABLE 7 - PERSONS WITH ANNUAL EARNED INCOME: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86

<i>Labour force participation</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married females (a)</i>	<i>Other females</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Total</i>
INCOME UNITS ('000)					
Full-year and full-time	538.3	119.9	81.9	201.8	740.1
Full-year and part-time	27.7	93.7	12.4	106.1	133.8
Part-year and full-time					
40 - 49 weeks	27.2	* 3.8	8.9	12.7	39.9
30 - 39 weeks	24.6	* 5.5	* 5.6	11.1	35.7
15 - 29 weeks	32.1	8.2	8.6	16.8	48.9
1 - 14 weeks	14.9	* 6.0	* 5.6	11.6	26.6
Part-year and part-time					
30 - 49 weeks	* 4.9	35.8	8.9	44.7	49.6
1 - 29 weeks	10.4	30.0	* 5.0	35.0	45.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>680.1</b>	<b>302.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>439.8</b>	<b>1,119.9</b>
AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME (\$)					
Full-year and full-time	21,280	16,080	16,220	16,140	19,880
Full-year and part-time	14,120	8,760	6,590	8,510	9,670
Part-year and full-time					
40 - 49 weeks	16,710	* 12,830	11,090	11,610	15,090
30 - 39 weeks	13,230	* 10,010	* 7,240	8,610	11,790
15 - 29 weeks	8,090	8,920	5,500	7,170	7,780
1 - 14 weeks	3,560	* 3,390	* 2,280	2,850	3,250
Part-year and part-time					
30 - 49 weeks	* 6,850	5,830	4,650	5,590	5,720
1 - 29 weeks	4,930	2,350	* 4,640	2,670	3,190
<b>All persons</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>11,140</b>	<b>16,000</b>

(a) Including de facto relationships.

TABLE 8 - FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS (a): PROPORTION OF INCOME SHARE BY GROSS ANNUAL EARNED INCOME DECILE GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1985-86

<i>Gross annual earned income decile group</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>	<i>Average income (\$)</i>	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>	<i>Average income (\$)</i>	<i>Income share (per cent)</i>	<i>Average income (\$)</i>
Lowest	2.8	5,920	* 2.2	3,500	2.6	5,120
2nd	5.9	12,160	5.6	9,110	5.7	11,130
3rd	7.1	15,350	7.7	12,360	7.0	14,230
4th	7.9	16,980	8.5	13,980	8.0	15,930
5th	9.2	18,930	9.5	15,130	8.8	17,440
6th	9.7	21,200	10.0	16,170	9.8	19,450
7th	11.0	23,390	10.9	17,580	11.4	21,910
8th	12.2	25,960	11.9	19,490	12.7	24,600
9th	13.9	29,730	14.2	22,590	13.5	28,320
Highest	20.4	43,340	19.4	31,730	20.6	40,990
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,280</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,140</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,880</b>
Gini coefficient		0.26		0.25		0.26
Median income (\$)		20,050		15,600		18,380
Average income (\$)		21,280		16,140		19,880
Number ('000)		538.3		201.8		740.1

(a) Excluding full-year, full-time workers whose earned income was zero.

**SECTION 3. SELECTED INCOME TYPES**
**TABLE 9 - MARRIED COUPLE INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1986**

Gross weekly income (\$)	Neither in the labour force			One in the labour force			Both in the labour force			All married couple income units
	No dependent children	One dependent child	Two or more dependent children	No dependent children	One dependent child	Two or more dependent children	No dependent children	One dependent child	Two or more dependent children	
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1 - 199	48.6	* 1.9		12.0	6.9	7.2				85.9
200 - 249	23.3			7.3	7.5	* 3.4				47.0
250 - 299	11.8			7.4	* 3.3	* 1.8				37.6
300 - 349	* 5.3			9.3	* 5.7	11.2	* 6.2			44.1
350 - 399				7.8	11.4	10.1	* 3.8			46.1
400 - 449	* 4.8			* 5.4	* 4.2	11.7	* 5.5			34.3
450 - 499				7.1	* 3.3	11.3	* 2.6			37.4
500 - 549				* 5.9	* 3.3	8.5	* 6.8			37.4
550 - 599	* —					7.3	* 6.3			28.7
600 - 649						* 6.8	11.8			35.2
650 - 699						* 3.8	10.5			29.8
700 - 749						* 2.5	* 6.0			25.4
750 - 799							11.5			24.5
800 - 849							* 2.6			18.1
850 - 899							* 6.5			10.6
900 - 949							* 3.2			15.4
950 - 999							* 4.1			14.3
1,000 - 1,049							* 4.7			7.9
1,050 - 1,099							* 2.7			* 3.2
1,100 and over							* 1.9			* 3.9
Total	98.6	* 3.0	* 3.8	78.6	41.4	99.5	111.2	60.6	107.9	604.7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income	201	187	268	370	391	446	657	699	603	458
Average income	237	287	263	412	446	466	671	712	624	509

**TABLE 10 - ONE-PARENT INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1986**

Gross weekly income (\$)	Female parent				All female parents	Male parents	All one-parent income units
	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	One dependent child	Two or more dependent children			
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1 - 99	* —	* 1.3	* 0.6	* 0.7	* 1.3	* 0.6	* 1.9
100 - 149	* 1.2	* 5.9	* 5.7	* 1.5	7.1	* —	7.1
150 - 199	* 4.1	11.9	8.1	7.9	16.0	* 2.0	18.0
200 - 249	* 4.7	* 3.3	* 1.5	* 6.6	8.0	* —	8.0
250 - 299	* 4.1	* 1.4	* 1.3	* 4.2	* 5.6	* 1.9	7.4
300 - 349	* 4.0	* 0.7	* 1.4	* 3.2	* 4.7	* 0.7	* 5.4
350 - 399	* 2.8	* —	* 1.6	* 1.2	* 2.8	* 2.0	* 4.8
400 and over	* 3.2	* —	* 2.1	* 1.2	* 3.2	* 2.0	* 5.2
Total	24.1	24.5	22.2	26.4	48.7	9.2	57.9
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income	271	162	158	226	192	307	219
Average income	306	169	220	252	237	304	248

TABLE 11 - ONE-PERSON INCOME UNITS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, QUEENSLAND,  
SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 1986

Gross weekly income (\$)	In the labour force			Not in the labour force		All one-person income units			Total
	15 - 24 years	25 - 64 years	Total (a)	65 years and over	Total (b)	15 - 24 years	25 - 64 years	65 years and over	
MALES									
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1 - 49	* 0.9	* 0.5	* 3.3	* —	* —	* 0.9	* 0.5	* 1.8	* 3.3
50 - 99	20.6	* 5.5	26.1	* 1.2	* 5.4	22.9	7.4	* 1.2	31.5
100 - 149	11.0	8.0	19.1	19.1	33.9	11.0	22.8	19.1	52.9
150 - 199	16.9	* 4.8	21.7	* 4.9	* 6.1	16.9	* 6.1	* 4.9	27.9
200 - 249	19.7	* 3.6	23.3	* 0.6	* 1.3	19.7	* 4.3	* 0.6	24.6
250 - 299	20.6	8.6	29.2	* 0.6	* 1.3	20.6	9.3	* 0.6	30.5
300 - 349	22.9	18.0	41.5	* —	* —	22.9	18.0	* 0.6	41.5
350 - 399	6.9	12.9	19.8	* —	* 0.7	6.9	13.6	* —	20.6
400 and over	12.8	33.5	46.2	* —	* 0.5	12.8	34.0	* —	46.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>279.5</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income	235	344	290	109	111	231	314	108	248
Average income	243	378	297	125	130	241	336	121	268
FEMALES									
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1 - 49	* 1.9	* —	* 1.9	* —	* 1.2	* 2.6	* 0.6	* —	* 3.2
50 - 99	9.7	* 3.5	13.2	* 4.6	11.2	12.2	7.6	* 4.6	24.4
100 - 149	13.0	7.2	20.2	64.6	87.3	14.3	28.6	64.6	107.5
150 - 199	15.5	* 2.6	18.0	7.9	8.7	15.5	* 3.4	7.9	26.7
200 - 249	8.4	* 3.9	12.3	* 3.4	* 3.4	8.4	* 3.9	* 3.4	15.7
250 - 299	17.8	* 5.3	23.1	* 0.6	* 1.2	17.8	* 5.9	* 0.6	24.3
300 - 349	11.5	* 6.0	17.5	* 0.7	* 1.1	11.5	* 6.5	* 0.7	18.6
350 - 399	7.6	7.7	15.4	* —	* —	7.6	7.7	* —	15.4
400 and over	4.0	15.2	19.3	* 0.6	* 0.6	* 4.0	15.2	* 0.6	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>255.6</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income	212	334	265	113	109	204	194	113	141
Average income	227	325	263	128	122	220	251	128	200
PERSONS									
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1 - 49	* 2.9	* 0.5	* 5.2	* —	* 1.2	* 3.6	* 1.1	* 1.8	* 6.4
50 - 99	30.3	9.0	39.3	* 5.7	16.7	35.2	15.0	* 5.7	55.9
100 - 149	24.0	15.2	39.2	83.7	121.2	25.3	51.4	83.7	160.4
150 - 199	32.4	7.4	39.8	12.8	14.8	32.4	9.4	12.8	54.6
200 - 249	28.2	7.5	35.6	* 4.0	* 4.7	28.2	8.2	* 4.0	40.3
250 - 299	38.5	13.9	52.3	* 1.2	* 2.5	38.5	15.2	* 1.2	54.8
300 - 349	34.4	24.0	59.0	* 0.7	* 1.1	34.4	24.5	* 1.3	60.2
350 - 399	14.6	20.6	35.2	* —	* 0.7	14.6	21.3	* —	35.9
400 and over	16.8	48.7	65.4	* 0.6	* 1.1	16.8	49.2	* 0.6	66.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>371.1</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>535.1</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Median income	230	340	278	112	110	225	293	112	190
Average income	237	360	284	128	125	232	301	127	235

(a) Includes one-person income units aged 65 years and over in the labour force. (b) Includes one-person income units aged 15-64 years and not in the labour force.

SECTION 4. REGIONAL DATA

TABLE 12 – ALL INCOME UNITS: GROSS ANNUAL INCOME CHARACTERISTICS BY QUEENSLAND LABOUR FORCE REGION AND AUSTRALIA, 1985–86

Characteristics of income unit	Unit	Brisbane Statistical Division			Balance of Queensland					Total Queensland	Total Australia		
		Brisbane City		Balance of BSD	Total	Moreton	Wide Bay– Burnett/ Darling Downs	Fitzroy/ Mackay	North and Western Queensland				
		Inner suburbs	Outer suburbs										
Average gross annual income	\$	18,540	22,390	20,300	20,330	18,460	17,460	20,130	19,580	19,540	21,340		
Average gross annual earned income	\$	14,270	18,640	16,260	16,300	13,790	12,700	17,490	16,120	15,540	16,910		
Proportion of income units with principal source of gross income being													
Wages or salary	%	57.1	64.6	60.4	60.6	49.8	49.5	66.2	59.6	57.9	60.4		
Own business, trade or profession	%	5.7	5.3	8.8	6.6	11.7	10.6	7.4	14.0	9.0	7.4		
Other private income	%	7.2	6.8	5.1	6.4	10.0	6.4	* 3.4	* 2.2	6.1	6.5		
Government pensions and benefits	%	30.0	23.4	25.7	26.5	28.5	33.5	22.9	24.1	27.0	25.7		
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Proportion of income units with income unit type being													
Married couple units	%	11.6	31.0	37.3	26.2	32.4	24.1	28.8	28.4	27.4	27.3		
With dependent children	%												
Without dependent children and husband aged (a)	%												
15–44 years	%	5.8	4.9	6.8	5.9	4.9	* 4.3	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.2		
45 years and over	%	17.0	19.1	17.6	17.9	20.0	23.2	17.1	15.5	18.5	18.9		
One-parent units	%	3.6	* 3.5	5.1	4.1	4.2	* 3.6	* 4.0	6.2	4.3	3.7		
One-person units													
Male	%	28.6	19.9	16.2	21.8	21.5	24.4	25.5	27.7	23.3	23.3		
Female	%	33.3	21.6	17.0	24.3	16.9	20.4	17.6	16.1	20.8	21.6		
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Average number of persons per income unit aged (a)													
Under 15 years	No.	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5		
15–64 years	No.	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4		
65 years and over	No.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
<i>Total</i>	No.	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1		
Proportion of income units with labour force participation being (b)													
Full-year and full-time	%	48.0	60.6	61.2	56.3	52.8	47.9	65.6	53.5	55.2	56.2		
Full-year and part-time	%	4.6	* 2.6	* 2.9	3.4	* 2.8	5.6	* 3.2	4.8	3.8	3.2		
Part-year and full-time	%	10.3	7.7	8.3	8.8	10.4	9.8	11.1	17.2	10.6	10.1		
Part-year and part-time	%	5.3	* 1.5	* 2.5	3.2	* 1.9	* 2.2	* 0.6	* 3.3	2.6	3.0		
No weeks worked	%	31.7	27.6	25.2	28.3	32.1	34.4	19.4	21.2	27.8	27.6		
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Average number of full-year, full-time workers per income unit	No.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6		
Number of income units	'000	190.0	168.2	175.2	533.5	168.1	151.8	118.4	153.9	1,125.6	6,966.9		

(a) At time of interview. (b) Participation relates to husband in married couple income unit, parent in one-parent income unit and person in one-person income unit.

## GLOSSARY

*Decile groups* are the 10 per cent groupings of the estimated population when income recipients or income units are ranked in ascending order to each income recipient's or income unit's total gross income.

*Dependent child*. Person aged under 15 years, or aged 15 to 20 years and a full-time student, who has a parent or guardian in the income unit and is neither a spouse nor parent of anyone in the income unit.

*Earned income*. Gross income from wages or salary, and from own business, trade or profession.

*Employed person*. Person aged 15 years or more, who in his or her main job:

- (a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons);
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm;
- (c) was an employee who had a job but was not at work and was: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks prior to the placement date; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks prior to the placement date; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or
- (d) was an employer or self-employed person who had a job, business or farm, but was not at work.

*Full-time workers*. Persons were classified as full-time workers on the basis of the kind of work in which they were mostly engaged during 1985-86, full-time work being defined as work occupying 35 hours or more a week.

*Full-year, full-time workers* are those who had worked in Australia for at least 48 weeks during the year 1985-86, and had been engaged mostly in full-time work. A person who had worked for 25 weeks full-time and 23 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-year, full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both.

*Full-year, part-time workers* are those who had worked in Australia for at least 48 weeks during the year 1985-86 and had been engaged mostly in part-time work.

*Gini coefficient*. This is one of the most widely used indices for measuring inequality of income. The index, always between 0 and 1, is low for populations with relatively equal income distributions and high for populations with relatively unequal distributions.

*Government pensions and benefits* includes income received through programs of assistance to aged persons; incapacitated and handicapped persons; unemployed and sick persons; veterans and their dependants; widowed

and single parents; families and children and other social security and welfare programs. Family allowance payments are included.

*Gross annual income* is income from all sources during 1985-86 before tax or any other deductions are made. This includes income from wages or salary; own business, trade or profession (including share in partnership); government pensions and benefits; superannuation; interest, rent and dividends and other sources such as maintenance or alimony.

*Gross weekly income* was defined as the sum of amounts usually received each week at the time of interview. It includes moneys received from wages or salary, government pensions and benefits and other regular payments such as superannuation, maintenance etc. It also includes derived weekly equivalent amount of income received annually from own business, partnerships, interest, rent, dividends etc. during 1985-86.

*Income unit* is a group of people who live together and form a single spending unit. In this publication, income units comprise the following: (a) married couple income units; (b) one-parent income units and (c) one-person income units.

*Interest, rent, dividends etc.* includes gross income from interest on savings, bonds, debentures etc., dividends from stocks and shares, net income from rental of a house or other property and net royalties. Current income from these sources was estimated by deriving a weekly equivalent of amounts received from these sources in 1985-86.

*Labour force*. Persons were classified as being in the labour force if they were employed or unemployed.

*Married couple income units* consist of a husband, wife and dependent children (if any) as defined. De facto relationships are included.

*Mean income* is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. full-year, full-time workers in a given age group) by the number in that group.

*Median income* is that level of income which divides a group of income recipients or income units into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below it.

*One-parent income units* consist of a parent and at least one dependent child.

*One-person income units* consist of persons who are not included in married couple or one-parent income units. Non-dependent children living with their parents are classed as one-person income units.

*Other private income* comprises income from superannuation, interest, rent and dividends and other sources.

*Other sources* refers to gross income from other than wages or salary, own business, government pensions and benefits, superannuation or interest, rent or dividends. It comprises gross income from items such as private educational scholarships; maintenance or alimony; a trust

## GLOSSARY - *continued*

or will and an annuity. Income paid at regular intervals and received by a beneficiary under a will, settlement, deed, gift or instrument or trust was included. However, a lump sum payment from any of these sources was not regarded as income.

*Own business, trade or profession (including income from a share in a partnership).* In these cases, income was defined to be net of business expenses. If income had not been received in 1985-86 or a loss had been made, income from these sources was recorded as nil. Current income from these sources was estimated by deriving a weekly equivalent of amounts received from these sources in 1985-86.

*Part-time workers.* Persons were classified as part-time workers on the basis of the kind of work in which they were mostly engaged during 1985-86, part-time work being defined as work occupying less than 35 hours a week.

*Part-year, full-time workers* are those who had worked in Australia for less than 48 weeks during the year 1985-86 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work. A person who had worked for 24 weeks full-time and for 23 weeks part-time would have been classified as a part-year, full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for less than a year engage in either full-time or part-time work but not in both.

*Part-year, part-time workers* are those who had worked in Australia for less than 48 weeks during the year 1985-86 and had been engaged mostly in part-time work.

*Principal source of income* is the source which contributed most (the greatest proportion) to total income.

*Superannuation* comprises gross income from regular payments made to a person or his survivors by a former employer, either directly or through a superannuation fund, insurance company etc. Any lump sum payment received by a person on his retirement was excluded.

*Unemployed persons* are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week and
  - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the survey week) or
  - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of that week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

*Wages or salary* was defined as the gross income from all wage or salary jobs and limited liability companies before the deduction of tax. The value of items such as payments in kind, employer contributions to board or rent, gratuities and tips etc. were not recorded as income.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Estimation procedure

Estimates derived from the survey were obtained by using a complex ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

### Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants from a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of the estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates of population numbers (i.e. persons or income units) can be obtained from Table A. Standard errors of non-population estimates (e.g. average income) are obtained by using the appropriate factor from Table B in conjunction with Table A.

### Standard errors of population estimates

4. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sampling estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

5. As the standard errors in Table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. Only estimates with relative standard errors less than 30 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30 per cent are preceded by \*.

6. An example of the calculation and use of standard errors is as follows:

From Table 11 the estimated number of females in the labour force earning \$300 to \$349 a week is 17,500. From Table A we see that since the estimate is between 10,000 and 20,000 the standard error is between 2,400 and 3,250. By interpolating, we estimate the standard error to be 3,000 (to nearest 100). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the value would have fallen within the range 14,500 to 20,500 if all dwellings were included and about 19 chances in 20 that the value would have fallen in the range 11,500 to 23,500.

7. From Table 7, the average income for married females with annual earned income is \$10,650. This estimate corresponds to an estimated 302,900 people in that category, which has a relative standard error of approximately 3.0 per cent (from Table A). From Table B the factor for average income for persons with earned income is 0.7, hence the relative standard error associated with the average income in this case is 2.1 per cent or \$220.00.

### Standard errors of proportions and percentages

8. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula given for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below:

$$\text{RSE\% (x/y)} = \sqrt{[\text{RSE\% (x)}]^2 + [\text{RSE\% (y)}]^2}$$

9. The difference between survey estimates is also an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the standard errors of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates ( $x-y$ ) may be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{SE (x-y)} = \sqrt{[\text{SE (x)}]^2 + [\text{SE (y)}]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest.

TECHNICAL NOTES - *continued*

TABLE A - STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES OF PERSONS AND INCOME UNITS

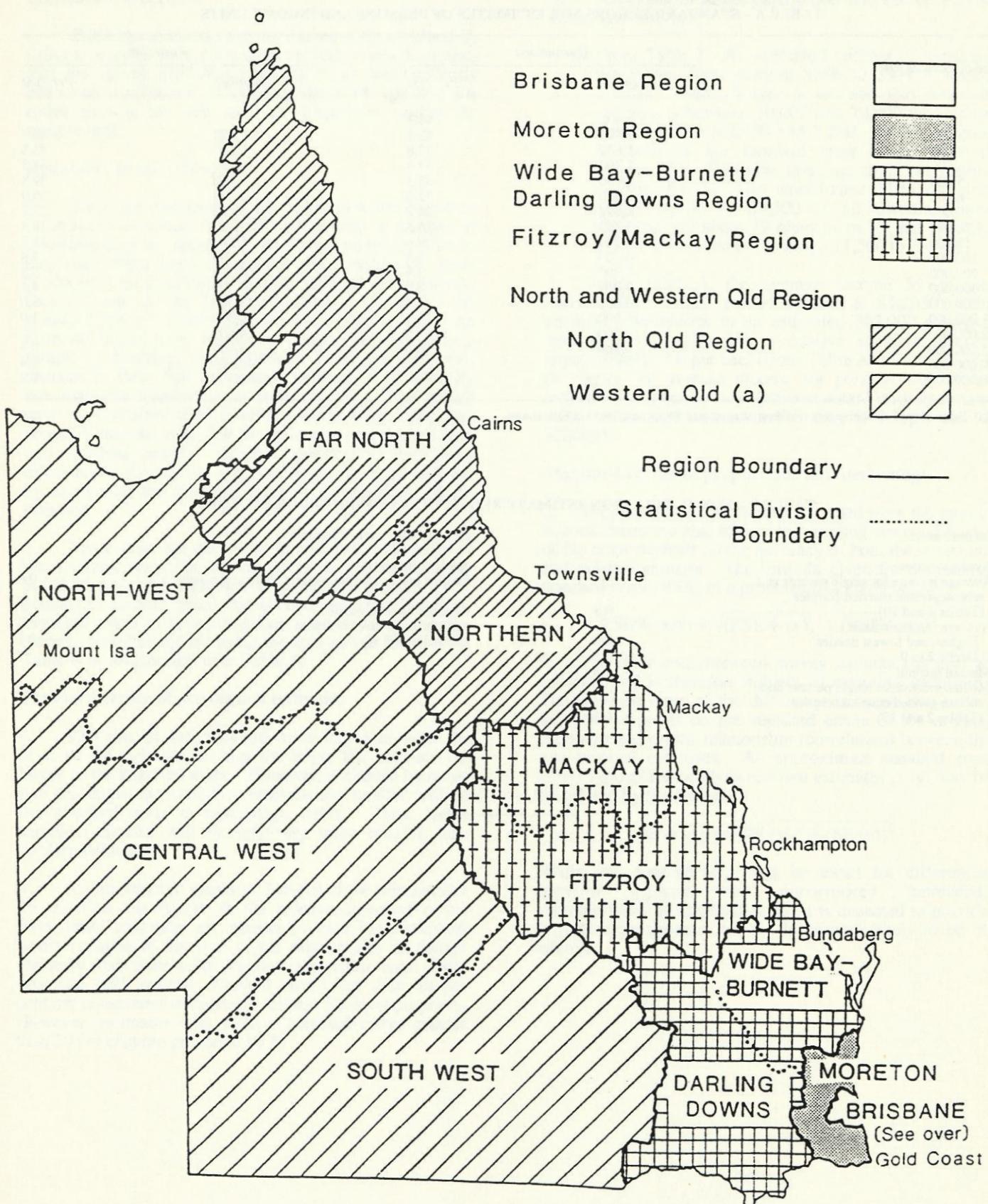
Size of estimate (a)	Queensland		Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
3,000	1,400	46.3		
3,500	1,500	42.7	1,650	46.7
4,000	1,600	39.8	1,750	43.8
4,500	1,700	37.4	1,850	41.3
5,000	1,750	35.3	1,950	39.3
6,000	1,900	32.0	2,150	35.9
10,000	2,400	24.2	2,750	27.7
20,000	3,250	16.3	3,850	19.3
50,000	4,700	9.4	5,900	11.7
100,000	6,100	6.1	7,900	7.9
200,000	7,900	3.9	10,500	5.3
300,000	9,000	3.0	12,300	4.1
500,000	10,600	2.1	15,000	3.0
1,000,000	13,100	1.3	19,300	1.0
2,000,000	16,000	0.8	24,600	1.2
5,000,000	20,200	0.4	33,000	0.7
10,000,000			40,600	0.4
20,000,000			49,400	0.2

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of more than 50 per cent have not been shown.

TABLE B - NON-POPULATION ESTIMATE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR FACTORS

Income units	Persons with earned income	
Average income	1.1	0.7
Average income for single parents and subcategorised married couples (Tables 2 and 10)	0.8	0.6
Average income within Highest and lowest deciles	0.6	0.6
Decile 2 to 9	0.1	0.1
Median income	1.5	
Median income for single parents and subcategorised married couples (Tables 2 and 10)	0.8	

# LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



(a) Labour force estimates are not separately available for Western Queensland, but are combined with the North Queensland Region and published as North and Western Queensland Region.

# LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION





2065453012862

ISBN 0 642 14493 1

Recommended retail price: \$7.50